LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

NASHVILLE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Resolution Adopted to Investigate Col. Baxter's Charges.

Presentation of Memorial from Knoxville Board of Trade.

Special Disputch to the Chronicle.]

NASHVILLE, June 24.—The bill to provide means to pay the present General As-sembly was read once and referred to the Finance Committee. Bill directing County Trustees to pay

school teachers, passed.

The following House bills passed the

third reading: To give counties their proportion of the

taxes collected on bonds.

Dillon offered a resolution to the effect that as John Baxter, in the KNOXVILLE CHRONICLE, has asserted his ability to prove that some of the members of the Inrestigating Committee have been bought up by corruptionists, a Joint Committee be appointed by the Speakers to investigate the charges; that witnesses be summoned, and that Baxter appear as prosecutor, un-der the provisions proposed by him.

Various amendments were proposed and rejected.

After much discussion the resolution was adopted, and the Speaker appointed as a Committee on the part of the House Messrs. Dillon, Kelley and McGaughey.

Neil, from the Committee to investigate the legal question involved in the disposition of the Agricultural School Fund, reported a strong protest against such a dis-position, and claimed that it was under control of the Legislature.

The bill repudiating bonds issued to the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad was discussed. Under a call of the previous question, it was rejected by a vote 35 to 29.

The bill providing for 30 cents tax per hundred dollars failed, by a vote of 30 to

The bill to sell delinquent railroads passed on third reading, by a vote of 55 to 7.

NASHVILLE, June 25.-Mr. Nell offered resolution directing the Comptroller to notify all parties, through the press, that the State will rely upon all legal and equitable denfenses against bonds illegally issued to railroads, which was laid over.

The bill appointing commissioners to lease the delinquent roads not sold, was The bill providing for the preservation

of the school fund was rejected by a vote The bill to repeal the act changing the

line between Anderson, Roane and Morgan

counties, passed.

Mr. Cooper, of Bedford, presented two bills making it the duty of the Attorney General to bring suits in the Chancery Courts against the Knoxville and Kentucky, Knoxville and Charleston, Rogersville and Jefferson, Mineral Home, East Tennessee and Western North Carolina, Southwestern, Edgefield and Kentucky, McMinnville and Manchester, and the Tennessee and Pacific Railroads, to get the value of bonds issued to the roads. This bill provides for the forfeiture of all rights and privileges by the roads; and to hold the officers of these roads individually responsible for the payment of bonds. The bills were read once and referred.

The bill changing the line between Scott and Campbell counties passed.

NASHVILLE, June 27.—Senator Cooper's bill directing the Attorney General to bring suit against railroad receivers who have aided in the fraudulent issue and use of State bonds, passed.
Palmer's bill to exempt Federal and Con-

federate soldiers from prosecution for crimes, except for murder in the first degree, committed during the war, passed.

House resolution providing for a Joint
Committee to examine into the charges made by John Baxter, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House resolution providing for the adjournment of the Assembly from the 11th of July to the second Monday in November

Clementson moved to amend so as to make the adjournment sine die.

Etheridge moved to adjourn to meet on the first Monday in December. The latter motion was adopted, and the

resolution, as amended, concurred in.
House amendments to Senate bill providing for the sale of delinquent railroads were not concurred in.

Fleming presented a memorial from the Knoxville Board of Trade, protesting against the sale of the Knoxville and Ken-tucky Railroad to the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Harris introduced a resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July to meet again on the second Monday in November, which was amended to adjourn on the 11th of July, and adopted.

The resolution to appoint a Committe to investigate the School Fund was rejected. The resolution directing the Comptroller to issue warrants for the school funds due the counties was also rejected.

A resolution requiring a report from the School Fund Committee was adopted. The bill providing homesteads for headof families passed its third reading.

Bill to exempt from execution and at-

tachment the property of municipal corpo-rations, passed. Bill to appoint Commissioners to control and lease delinquent railroads which can-

not be sold, passed. The Legislature is in doubt about adjourning. The papers throughout the State are ate amendment will not satisfy the House.

Mrs. Gunn; of Indiana, has gone of? with a stranger, leaving a disconsolate husband and several little sons of Gunn's,

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable General Assembly of

Your memorialists having been appointed a committee by the Knoxville Board of Trade, to memorialize your honorable body upon the subject of leasing or selling the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad to the East Tennessee Vierbus and George the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad to the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad, or to any other company, have learned that a bill, or bills, are now pend-ing in the Legislature for that and other purposes. Your memorialists would re-spectfully represent unto your honorable body that, prior to the first of January, 1870, the East Tennessee and Virginia, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroads were rival routes, each having a terminus at vere rival routes, each having a terminus at Knoxville, being distinct co-operations. About that time these two companies were consolidated under the name and style of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, leaving us without rival routes from East Tennessee to foreign markets, and dependent alone upon said consolidated company, the effect of which consolidation has been detrimental to the interests of the citizens of East Tennessee, Our only hope of relief from this memopois the completion of the Knoxvil. ly, is the completion of the Knoxyn and Kentucky road, which, when completed, will be a rival route, if in the hands of an independent company. We would not interpose objections to any measure looking to the completion of said Knoxville and Kentucky road, but, on the contrary, are anxious to see it completed, and will cheerfully co-operate with the Legislature in any measure looking to that end; but should that road go into the hands of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, without pro-per restrictions as to freights, we feel that it would be prejudicial to the welfare of this portion of Tennessee. Should it go into the hands of any other Company, our in-terests would require restrictions as to local freights on coal, minerals and lumber, we being dependent upon that line for a sup-ply of these articles so necessary for the cess of our manufacturing interests.

Your memorialists would further represent that the people of Knox and adjoining counties feel a deep interest in this road, having been heavily taxed to aid in its construction-bonds for that purpose having been issued in the following sums, to-wit: Knox county, \$100,000; Auderson county, \$100,000; and the city of Knoxville

\$100,000, aside from a respectable sum sub-scribed by private individuals.

In consideration of these facts, and the deep interest felt by this community on the subject, we trust you will excuse us for calling the attention of your honorable body to the proposed consolidation, by which we conceive our prosperity as a pecple is so materially affected, and would respectfully request you to take such steps as will protect our interests in the premises.

GEORGE BROWN, JNO. S. VAN GILDER, E. J. SANFORD, THOS. O'CONNER, WM. RULE, Committee.

[COMMUNICATED.] Is it for the Best Interests of our Country to Depress the Price of Labor?

inance, exclusively in the interest of some fa-

finance, exclusively in the interest of some favorite class. When European writers speak in this connection of their "country" or their "people," they mean only the ruling classes. In keeping with such doctrine, taught by such instructors, Louis Phillipe, on one occasion, when mention was made to him of "the State," exclaimed, "I am the State!"

When our republic was established, it was founded on the principle that "all men are created equal," which simply means that all men, by nature, have the right to an equal start in life. The divine right of kings as well as of aristocracy is repudiated. To make practical this fundamental principle of our government, all our legislation should have regard exclusively to the welfare of the people without dusively to the welfare of the people without my favoritism or discrimination.

any favoritism or discrimination.

We have seen the time, however, when this country was ruled by a party, the main plank of whose platform was the "divine right of slavery." Then all our legislation seemed to involve, either directly or indirectly, the welfare and permanency of this "peculiar institution." This slaveholding Democracy, when it made mention of "the people," of course did not ment the slaves of the South, neither did it have any the slaves of the South, he mechanics and labor-ing men of the South. The latter were spoken of as "the mud sills of society," and looked upon as no better than slaves. Neither did "the upon as no better than slaves. Neither did "the people," in their view, include the manufac-turers of the North. Most of this class were egarded as of plebian origin, and the fact that they were conducting business by paying fair prices for labor and asking protection against competition of the pauper labor of Europe, was enough to exclude all this class, both employers and employed, from within the pale which marked the lines of the favorite class, which

marked the lines of the favorite class, which they always designed to call "the people."

The change wrought by the late war and the abelition of slavery, should change all these false ideas, and satisfy all parties that our national prosperity lies only in the elevation of the masses, and that without regard to race, color or previous condition. It might be supposed that there would not be enough of the old element of aristocracy left to keep up, with any degree of success, the war against labor. The fact that the late slaveholders themselves have mostly become laborers, would seem suffihave mostly become laborers, would seem suffi-cient to convince them and their party that it is for the true interests of this government and

for the true interests of this government and country to so regulate its policy as to make the rewards of labor the fullest and largest possible. Nothing is in such abundant supply, and so universally offered for sale as labor. In fact, there is but a small portion of the forty millions of the people of this country who do not offer for sale in some shape their own labor. The lawyer, dector, and other professional men are all found trying to make money in an honorable way through sorvices which they have prepared themselves to render the public, and which is only a sale of their labor.

The best evidence of our advanced civilization is in the larger returns gained by such labor. If in our country a given amount secures to all classes good homes, good fare, good clothing and hesides, abundant means to spend

to all classes good hours, good fare, good clothing and, besides, abundant means to spend in amusement and trade, while in other coun-tains the same labor affords but a bare subsists

ence; and without any possible chance to earn enough to get away to a better country, we are plainly in the advance, and can view with satis-faction the arrival of immigrants, by the thou-sand, daily, from every quarter of the globe, seeking to better their condition.

Notwithstanding we are so clearly in advance of all other nations, and solely on account of the arger reward obtained by labor, and although larger reward obtained by labor, and although the great mass of the people are personally in-terested in keeping up the price, it is surprising that many who depend upon their own labor are fooled by politicians and made to believe that our national prosperity lies only in depressing the price of labor to the standard ruling in Eu-rope and Asia.

ope and Asia.

It is proper, and very natural, that the farmer and others who for the time being would employ laborers, should seek to obtain them at the owest current rates. But there is a unity of interest in not having this current price too low; otherwise, it reacts on the employer. All our otherwise it reacts on the employer. All our own history proves that when one class of producers are prosperous and making money all other classees reap the benefit. If agriculture pays best, men seeking business engage in it; so in commerce and so in manufactures, until an apparent equilibrium is established, and all share in the general presenting.

apparent squinterim is estatement, and an share in the general prosperity.

The resources of our country are so immense, land so cheap, labor-saving machinery so universal, and the skill and industry of the people so great, that we have only to let the fostering hand of the government protect our industries against the shock produced by coming in collision with other surface of labor sand these incoming in the shock produced by coming in collision with other surface of labor sand these same statements. ion with other systems of labor—and there is no telling to what hights of wealth and prosperity we are destined to attain. Instead of finding men out of employ seeking opportunity to work all will find abundant employment at good wages. The manufacturer will have orders pressing them to their full capacity, the farmers pressing them to their full capacity, the farmers will find ready market for every article they can produce, and at full prices. All having plenty of money, will make trade active, and merchants will find themselves a busy and useful class of citizens. All will reap the benefit of such prosperity, insomuch that the business prospect of all classes will prove in the highest degree satisfactory. Nothing will bring these results but holding on to that policy which makes our own country a market for our own labor. In our system of doing everything by the division of labor, it makes the success of any kind of business depend upon having customers who will habor, it makes the success of any kind of business depend upon having customers who will demand their services or products. Other nations are eager to have us open our doors and become customers for their labor and products. Every dollar in value that we buy from others that we have equal facility to produce ourselves is so much custom given away to our injury. The true policy is to hold on to what custom we have and one all we can be side from have, and get all we can besides from others.

Nations, like individuals, are every one for themselves, and while this is the rule we are not wise if we do not profit by it.

H. C.

Letter from Greeneville.

GREENEVILLE, TENN., June 25, 1870. Editors of the Chronicle:

THE WHEAT CROP.
The farmers of Greene county are now busily ngaged in harvesting the wheaterop, and, as a engaged in harvesting the wheaterop, and, as a consequence, times are dult in town, and the mercantile business almost suspended. Our merchants, however, take the dulf times philosophically, and believe that they will be amply paid for their lost time out of the proceeds of the crop when the same shall have been placed on the market. The wheat crop of Greene will be large, though we hear of a good deal of smut, and in a small section in the upper portion of the county the wheat was badly damaged by hall. Should the promised foreign demand give to us a mar-ket, we confidently expect that money will be more plentiful next fall than it has been for sev-

eral years past.
NOMINATING CONVENTION. From the days of Adam Smith, it has been the fashion for writers on political ecomy to establish their theories of trade and commerce, of tariffs and taxes, and of all public matters of finance, exclusively in the interest of some fasting and taxes. igreeably disappointed in seeing every county in the Chancery District represented, and several by from ten to fifteen delegates. The interest taken by the people in this convention convinces us that the Republicans are in earnest, and will earry their ticket on the first Thursday in August, by a handsome majority.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED. For Chancellor and Circuit Judge, Hon. H.C. Smith and Hon. E. E. Gillenwaters, the present incumbents had no opposition in the convention, and were nominated by acclamation; but for the office of State's Attorney there was quite a spirited contest between Hon. Newton Hacker and Hon, F. S. Singletary. Captain Hacker, however, came out ahead in the convention, and Singletary submitted as gracefully as possible to what the fates and the people had decreed, and is no longer a candidate, but returns to-day and is no longer a candidate, but returns to-day to Nashville, to resume his duties as a member of the Legislature. Singletary is a young man of ability, has been twice honored with an election to represent his native county in the Legislature, and has only to prove faithful to secure greater honors in the future. The ticket which has been nominated by the convention is a strong one, while the Conservative ticket is weak, and many who have never been anything but Conservatives have expressed their determination to support the Republican candidates.

On last Wendesday evening a festival was given at the Methodist Episcopal Church, (of which Rev. J. W. Mann is pastor,) which ex-celled anything of the kind which Greeneyille celled anything of the kin. which Greeneville has witnessed for years. This festival was given by the scholars and parents of scholars of the Sabbath School, and was in every respect a success. The stand and walls of the church were handsomely decorated, not only with cedar and flowers worked into the most handsome designs, but with tasty pictures of various kinds. The audience was as large as the building could con-veniently accommodate. A sumptuous supper was furnished, and every one went away well

COUNTY BOADS. Greene county never was remarkable for good roads, and for several years the necessity for a railroad or turnpike to connect this point with North Carolina has been felt and acknowledged. At the last session of the Legislature edged. At the last session of the Legislature a charter was procured, under which either a railroad or a turnpike road may be constructed. edged. Greeneville has always commanded a good por-tion of the trade of some of the border counties of North Carolina, and it is now evident that the of North Carolina, and it is now evident that the completion of the read from Morristown to Paint Rock will divert this trade from our market, unless something is done. Besides this, the Iron Works, directly on the line of the proposed road, are sending off an immense quantity of pig iron, all of which is now hauled for a distance of eleven miles over one of the worst dirt roads in the county. I am now glad to be able to state that a survey has been made by a competent engineer, for a turnpike road, and that we have reason to believe that work will be continenced on this road in a short time.

QUINCY.

QUINCY. Subscribe for the CHRONICLES.

JEFFERSON AND WEBSTER.

Their Views on the Sabbath, the Bible and Sunday-Schools.

From the Boston Traveller, June, 11.]

During the late anniversary meetings in this city, some pains were taken to circulate about the hall where many of the meetings were held tracts designed to bring meetings were held traces designed, and into discredit the Bible, the Sabbath, and exclusion generally. Prethe institutions of religion generally. Pre-vious to the anniversary of the American Sunday-school Union, some one took the trouble to scatter over the seats of Tremont Temple a tract designed to show, that Mr. Jefferson had no very good opinion of the Bible or the institutions of religion founded on its teachings. The attention of the chairman of the meeting, Hon. E. Tobey, having been called to this, Tobey, having been called to this, he thought it peculiarly appropriate to read a letter in his possession from Daniel Webster, written thirty-eight years ago to Professor Pease, of New York, in response to his report of the New York Sabbath-school Association, which the Professor had sent to Manchester. In this Mr. Webster describes an interview which he had with Thomas Jefferson many years had with Thomas Jefferson many years previous while spending the Sabbath at his residence in Virginia, and repeats Mr. Jefferson's utterances respecting the Sab-bath, the Bible, and the Sabbath-school institutions, which very clearly show that whatever speculative opinions he may have expressed at any time, he was very far from being the scoffer which some would have us believe. And this conversation, and the entire tone of Mr. Webster's letter, prove conclusively the deep respect and reverence for religious things which were ever cherished by this most eminent of American lawyers and statesmen:

of American lawyers and statesmen:

EETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER. *
MARSHFIELD, June 15, 1852.

PROFESSOR PEASE—Dear Sir: I have received your very able and interesting annual report of the condition of the New York Sabbath-school Association, and read it with great pleasure and instruction. It is gratifying, very gratifying, to learn that in "a city where vice and immorality ran riot with impunity," a few humble Christians have devoted their time and energies to the cause of religion, and I fervently pray that your labors may be crowned with pray that your labors may be crowned with

The Sabbath-school is one of the great institutions of the day. It leads our youth in the path of truth and morality, and makes them good men and useful citizens. As a school of religious instruction, it is of inestimable value; as a civil institution, it is priceless, and has done more to preserve our liberties than grave statesmen and armed soldiers. Let it then be fostered and preserved until the end of time!

I once defended a man charged with the awful crime of murder. At the conclusion of the trial I asked him what could induce him to stain his hands with the blood of a fellow-being. Turning his bloodshot eyes full upon me, he replied, in a voice of de-spair, "Mr. Webster, in my youth I spent the holy Sabbath in evil amusements, instead of frequenting the house of prayer and praise." Could we go back to the car-ly years of all hardened criminals. I be-lieve, yes, firmly believe, that their first departure from the path of morality was when they abandoned the Sabbath-school, and their subsequent crimes might thus be traced back to the neglect of youthful religious instruction.
Some years ago I spent a Sabbath with
Thomas Jefferson at his residence in Vir-

ginia. It was in the month of June, and the weather was delightful. While en-gaged in discussing the beauties of the Bi-ble, the sound of a bell broke upon our cars, when, turning to the Sage of Monti-cello, I remarked, "How sweetly, how very sweetly, sounds that Sabbath bell." The distinguished statesman for a moment seemed lost in thought, and then replied; "Yes, my dear Webster, yes, it melts the "Yes, my dear Webster, yes, it melts the heart, it calms our passions, and makes us boys again." Here I observed that man was only an animal formed for religious worship, and that notwithstanding all the sophistry of Epicurus, Lucretius and Voltaire, the Scriptures stood upon a rock as firm, as unmovable as truth itself; that man in his purer, loftier breathings turned the mental eye toward immortality, and that the poet only echoed the general sentiment of our nature in saying that "the soul, secure in her existence, smiles at the drawn dagger, and defies its point." Mr. Jefferson tully concurred in this opinion, and observed that the tendency of

the American mind was in a different di-

rection; and that Sunday-schools (he did not use our more correct term, Sabbath) presented the only legitimate means, under the Constitution, of avoiding the rock on which the French Republic was wreeked. "Burke," said he, "never uttered a more important truth than when he ex-claimed that a religious education was cheap defense of a nation."
kes," observed Mr. Jefferson, Baikes, "has done more for our country than the present generation will acknowledge; per-haps, when I am cold, he will obtain his reward; I hope so, earnestly hope so; I am considered by many, Mr. Webster, to have little religion, but now is not the time to correct errors of this sort. I have always said, and always will say, that the studious perusal of the sacred volume will make better citizens, better fathers, and better husbands. Of the distinguished Raikes he was 'clarum et cenerabile nomen.'" I took the liberty of saying that I found more pleasure in Hebrew poetry than in the best productions of Greece and Rome; that the "Harp upon the willows of Rabylen" had charing for me beyond Rome; that the "Harp upon the willows of Babylon" had charms for me beyond any thing in the numbers of the blind man of Smyrna. I then turned to Jeremiah (there was a fine folio of the Scriptures before me of 1458,) and read aloud some of before me of 1498,) and read aloud some of those sublime passages that used to delight me on my father's knee. But I fear, my dear friend, that I shall tire you with my prolix account of what was a pleasant Sab-bath, spent in the company of one who

nation, but sin is a reproach to any people," I remain, with a high regard, your friend,

D. WEBSTER,

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

A Colored Man Run Over and Horribly Mutilated.

As the Sunday morning train from Chattarooga was rounding a curve three miles west of Riceville, the engineer discovered a man lying on the track. The train was stopped as soon as possible, but not until half the cars had passed over the body. Upon examination it was found to be the flody of a colored laborer, and had evidently been dead some hours. It is supposed that the man was killed by the night freight train. The body was

FRIGHTFULLEY MANGLED.

The wheels had out and crushed the head so that only the chin and a portion of the lower law remained. The wheels had also passed over the abdomen, nearly severing the body. The clothing was nearly all torn off, and altogether, it was a horrid and harrowing sight. The body was lying between and parallel with the rail, and so terribly crushed that the pilot and trucks of the passenger train did not touch it.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT Various conjectures were had, and there were ome circumstances that would indicate that the man might have been mardered and then placed on the track.

The body bay at a point just beyond a curve, m an ascending grade, where a train approachng from the west would necessarily be running at full speed, and could not have been stopped before striking the man. Had be been walkingon the track the pilot would have thrown him off. At a point some thirty feet from where the body lay was a

FOOL OF BLOOD. If the man was killed by the preceding train, the body could not have lain in one place long nough for so much blood to have been discharged, and then have been dragged on so far. Opposite, this pool of blood, and adjoining the track, was a wooden bucket and tin cup, standing as it leisurely set down. The body could not be recognized by the train hands. Conductor Halloway left a man in charge of the remains, and at Riceville sem back a detachment of section men to inter the remains of the unfortinate man.

Cruelly Assaulted.

Last Wednesday morning at 2 o'clock, Win. Allen was assaulted in front of the Rallroad Saoon and beaten in a shocking manner. The watchman at the Depot, Mr. Collins, heard the blows, but did not go to the scene for five or ten minutes. When he did he found Mr. Allen lying on his face bleeding profusely from serions wounds on the back of his head, and, he thought, internal injuries, as blood was flowing from his mouth, also, which stood in pools on the sidewalk. The watchman mised him to a sitting position against the side of the house, but was compelled to leave him as he could not go off his beat

The unfortunate man managed to make his way to a stable on State street, though suffering great agony, when he was found by the police two hours afterwards, and whence he was removed to his home in East Knovville.

The perpetrators of the assault are unknown, but we learn that the police have a clue which will lead to their detection. At eleven o'clock Tuesday night, Allen had an altereation with two companions, in which weapons were drawn, but the barkeeper interfered and prevented a serious difficulty. They had been drinking with Allen during the afternoon, but the barkeeper did not know who they were. It is feared Just Allen will not recover.

Convicts Captured.

A convict who escaped from the gang at work on the Nashville and Northwestern railroad about week ago, was captured and taken to Nashville on Thursday. He had changed his clothing and hired himself out as a section hand on the railroad not far from the place where he escaped. This singuiar hardihood led to his capture and return to the ponitentiary.

The second convict was captured by Mr. G. Cullum, while the former was lying under the shade of an apple tree in the same locality.

Eight are yet at large. Strenuous efforts are eing made, however, to effect their recapture. Mr. James Newsom captured one of the esaped convicts near Vaughn's Gap, last Friday. So says the Nashville Ranner,

Skeleton Found.

On yesterday morning, while engaged in removing an old house on the corner of Prince and Reservoir streets, Capt. M. D. Bearden discovered the skeleton of an infant about five months old apparently, judging from the size of the bones. The vertebre, legs and arms were in a good state of preservation, but the head, feet and hands were wanting. It was found in a dry place, entirely covered with dust, and one can only surmise how long a time has clapsed since the remains of the scarce-formed child were consigned to their hidden resting place, with none but the all-seeing Eye and the perpetrator of the crime to witness the dead,

Important to Liquor Dealers.

Commissioner Delano has rendered the following decision, in accordance with the decisions of some of the United States District Courts: The word gallon, as used in that part of the act of April 10, 1800, defining wholesale and retail liquor dealers, shall hereafter be construed as meaning wine-gallon, whether applied to distilled spirits, wine or malt liquors. Therefore wholesale liquor dealers will be limited in their sales to quantities of less than five wine-gallons, regardless of the proof of the spirits sold.

has filled a very large space in our political The fly has its uses. He serves to keep hald headed sinners awake at church on a warm day, so that their unregenerated hearts may be quotation that "Righteousness exalteth a touched by the preached word.